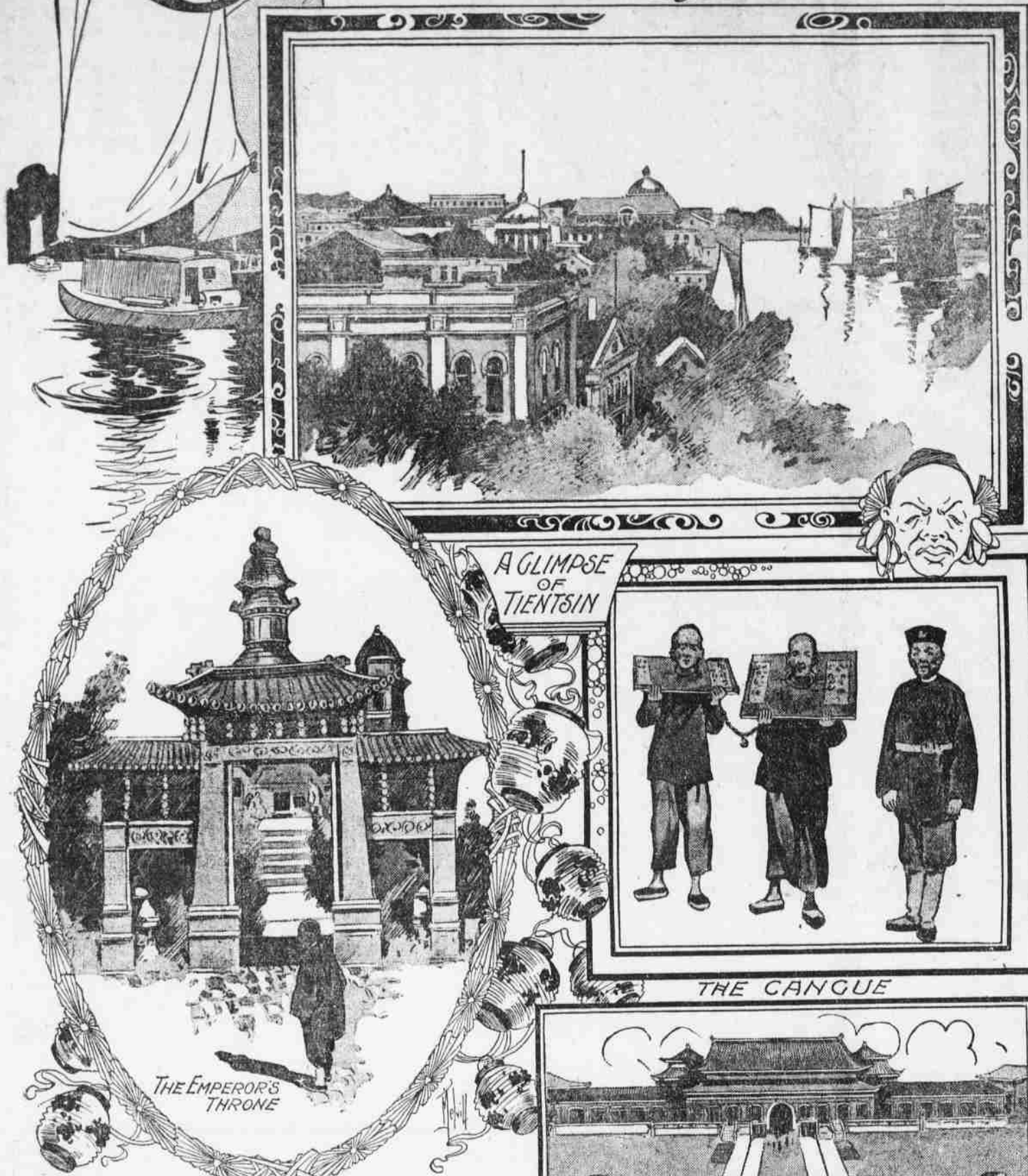
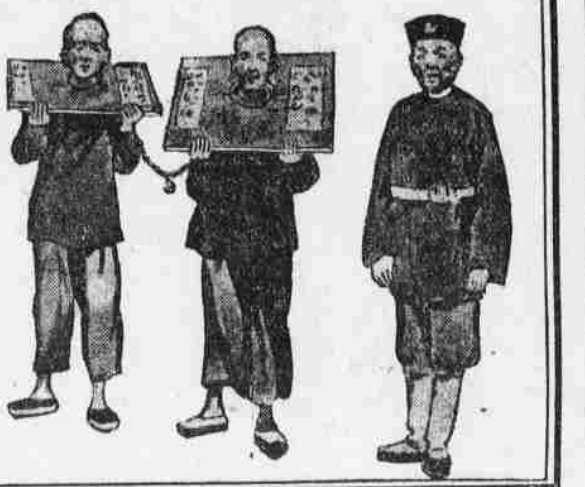


# CHINA WIDE AWAKE

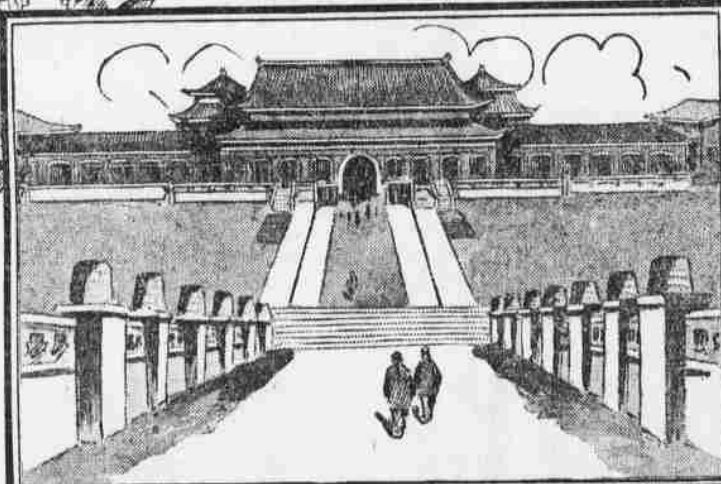
By MARY BORDEN



A GLIMPSE OF TIENTSIN



THE CANQUE



THE EXECUTIVE PALACE OF THE EMPEROR

**P**EKING.—A Chinese dinner of 47 dishes, a glimpse into a Chinese theater and a visit to a popular lecture hall—the latter not one of the least significant evidences of a remarkable educational purpose behind the workings of the Chinese government—ended our visit in Tientsin with an evening of great interest. Thanks to the constant attention and companionship of Mr. Robertson, Y. M. C. A. general secretary in Tientsin, and Mr. Fay, a Chinese resident, and a Mr. A. of Yale, the most progressive city under Chinese administration was opened up to us in a manner that fairly illumined its educational, social and religious problems; and I want to put before you a few facts that group themselves about three things: The broad and wise policy of the local Chinese government under the greatest of its men, Yuan Shi Kai, the terrible borderland between the Chinese city and the foreign settlements and the strategic position occupied by the Y. M. C. A.

To say that China is awakening or will awaken is a false statement of the case; to say that China has awakened is a platitude. It is self evident and stares you in the face on every corner, in every block, on every street. Just as we judge the possibilities and the quality of a man's mind by his best work, so we must judge of what China not only is capable of doing, but will do, by what her best men are accomplishing and have accomplished. Tientsin is the product of one man's mind. That man, Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, is now prime minister, or practically that, in Peking for the purpose of working out his same plan for the whole empire as he has done for his own city. Therefore what Tientsin is today China will be, and will be very soon, for I believe Mr. Robertson knows what he is talking about when he says that the conviction that China must have progress and the determination to change has seized upon every official of high standing from one end of the empire to the other. And I believe that every one who knows the Chinese agrees that where the Chinaman has the will he will find the way.

The extraordinary achievements since 1900 in Tientsin prove how swiftly and how surely the Chinese government can move forward its ends. Not two years have passed since the abandonment of the old examination system and now we find western education in full swing. Not two years ago were men sentenced by law to death by tearing to pieces and now we find an industrial prison thoroughly equipped and managed upon the most modern western lines. Not long ago China was justly called a nation of heathens given to idolatry; now any number of temples in Tientsin have been turned into schools and nurseries, while all the idols have been gathered together into one temple. Not long ago the status of women was but little better than that of a dog, and

to-day there are a dozen good schools for girls in the one city.

Last year an imperial edict promised constitutional government to the empire within ten years and already local constitutional government is in practice in Tientsin to accustom the people to its meaning and a law college has been established in which old men and boys are studying the new laws. So rushes the course of events in the far east.

That China is progressing by leaps and bounds is true, but that the same charge of carelessness and superficiality in method may be brought against her that is brought against the Japanese educational leaders is not true. The Chinese educators have proven in their work in Tientsin that they can apprehend the seriousness of a great problem and grapple with it swiftly and strongly. Kindergarten, primary schools, middle schools, colleges, a university and again normal schools for the training of Chinese men and women teachers, are in operation, all purely Chinese, some managed by the government, some by private individuals. The board of education is under fearful pressure; a great campaign of education must be carried through all over China within ten years if the nation is to be saved. As a result, teachers must be trained in a hurry. Instead of turning out second grade teachers with superficial training, the following method is adopted to "get results quick."

A normal school, for example, for women is established with a complete dormitory system, the entire expenses of the scholars is borne by the government and ten dollars a month is paid to each student besides her expenses, thus placing a premium upon this method of preparation. On the other hand, examinations are held in the different provincial centers, and those students are selected and admitted to the school who have the highest standing. I went through such a school myself and talked to the teachers, who were Chinese, of course, but who spoke English. There were about 140 girls preparing for teachers. An apparently inexhaustible treasury has been devoted to the equipment of the schools, which surpasses anything I have seen in Japan in the way of scientific laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology, physiology and engineering with its various branches. An industrial school, again with a complete dormitory system, where some 700 men and boys were hard at work learning trades, showed that the interest in academic education had not blinded the educational department to the value of industrial education. We visited both an industrial school and one establishment under government supervision for the promotion of home industry, an "iron works," but there are many such enterprises.

So much will give you an idea of what the board of education can and will accomplish to save its people a place among the "civilized nations" of the world. The efforts of the government to help the people are not purely

educational by any means, that is to say not alone through schools. Public reading rooms have been opened in four districts, where at certain hours of the day a man is employed to explain to the illiterate the news of the day. Popular lecture halls, four in number, and seating from 200 to 500 men, are open every night of the week from eight to ten o'clock, and every night there are four half-hour lectures on elementary educational subjects, such as modern methods of agriculture, new discoveries in science, the evils of polygamy, and western business methods, delivered by men in the employment of the board of education. It was one of these lecture halls that we visited last night. We entered it from the street and found a goodly audience of Chinese laborers and merchants listening to the second speaker intently and drinking the inevitable tea which was served free and hot.

The Chinese government is surely doing its best. Gambling has been prohibited within the city on pain of ten years imprisonment—gambling in every form. A search for an opium den proved the efficiency of the law, and inspection wiped them out of existence.

Perhaps the least said about the outrageous doings of the foreigners in Tientsin the better. It is a subject that people do not like to discuss and do not wish to have brought before them. It is true, nevertheless, that in the foreign settlements the Chinese are finding endless opportunity for the gambling which is prohibited by their government in their own city, and is nevertheless openly countenanced by several consuls of foreign nations in spite of their agreements with the Chinese government. "The China Times," a Tientsin paper, is waging an open war against houses of ill fame and places of amusement of outrageous character which are actually protected by the representatives of foreign powers. The papers are full of it. One paragraph I will copy, for it is suggestive and can stand by itself: "The Alhambra & its Pictures: Mr. Pratt, British vice consul, sat in the British consular court on Saturday morning to hear a charge against Mr. A. Harper of the Alhambra Russian concession of exposing indecent pictures. . . . The consul for defense: The first one he thought was undoubtedly coarse, as to the second and third that were called indecent, that, of course, was a matter not of individual opinion so much as of opinion of the court trying the case. It was rather a stretch of the imag-

ination to say that one of the reasons for objecting was that the Chinese went there, and that it did not look well for Chinese to see what foreigners did in this way. He had no doubt foreigners did lots of things the Chinese did not approve of. If these pictures were permitted in London he did not see why they should not be permitted here." People have a way of saying that "There ain't no Ten Commandments" beyond Suez, and then dismissing the matter with the feeling that they have made a rather clever and telling observation.

Do they realize, I wonder, that in some Chinese ports the term American woman is synonymous for woman of ill repute—or prostitute? Thank God it is not so in Tientsin. The American and British governments are acting so far as Christian nations in this city, even if the individual American men and Britishers are showing themselves anything but Christians. The Chinese government is not going to "stand for this" long. There will be a day of reckoning if the premium on vice as they are doing now. Men who have lived in Tientsin for years do not hesitate to say that matters must come to a crisis soon. It is in the interest of the people at home and of the United States, it seems to me, to understand what is going on. This brings me to my third point, which includes a kind of summary of all the rest, namely, the important position of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin.

A record of some of the activities of my very good friend Mr. Robertson will be most conclusive in showing that the Y. M. C. A. is a power for education and for righteousness needed and esteemed by the Chinese educators. On one side Mr. Robertson comes in contact with a vast number of school boys. He has several classes in various schools in physics, and takes his students to all the centers of the city, such as the Western telegraph station, telephone building, power plant, etc. He also is managing a regular athletic campaign, has introduced the games of association football, coaches the teams and promotes the truly western idea of "being a thorough sport."

Through the efforts and personality of Mr. Galey and Mr. Robertson the Y. M. C. A. is in a position where it can have a tremendous influence for sound education and righteousness if the wheels can only be oiled with a little more money.

"What was hard to bear is sweet to remember" is not an alluring promise to a woman who is seeking divorce.

## EXTENSION OF FEDERAL POWER.

Proposed Move Is Directly Opposed to the Constitution.

The extension of congressional and presidential authority in cases of doubtful constitutionality, as suggested by Secretary Root in his address before the conference of governors, raises a question of vast importance to the states and the nation. The Root idea is, as we understand it, that one or more states, having an interest in legislation by congress not authorized by the constitution of the United States, may, through their legislatures, ask congress to enact such legislation, and thereby preclude any judicial inquiry as to the power of congress in the premises. In other words, the idea is that particular states may singly or in combination, enter into treaties with the federal government, whereby they may obtain special advantages from the latter, without the concurrence of other states.

This idea seems also to have the approval of the president, and that of certain governors whose appetite for a mess of pottage outweighs their respect for the birthrights of their states. Never was a more insidious suggestion made by mortal man.

It is interesting to recall some of the provisions of the constitution which bear upon this subject:

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation."

"No new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another state."

"Three-fourths of the legislatures of the states, or conventions of three-fourths of the states, as congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the constitution."

"When the choice of a president shall be devolved upon the house of representatives, the vote shall be taken by states."

Now, suppose those states which are eager for an appropriation from congress for the establishment of the Appalachian forest reserve at the expense of their neighbors, should each invite congress to pass such a law as it desires on that subject, though more than three-fourths of the states should oppose it; and suppose five or six states should combine or confederate, with a view to securing such legislation, and should agree that in case the election of a president were thrown into the house of representatives, their representatives should vote as a unit for the candidate of that national party which should agree to enact such legislation in spite of all constitutional limitations—would not this amount to a revolution? Is there no ground for suspecting that the insidious suggestion of Mr. Root was made in view of the possibility that the election of a president may, as a result of the next campaign, be thrown into the house of representatives? To bribe those states which have a deep special interest in waterways, forest reserves and conservation of certain national resources, at the expense of other states, would be the surest method of destroying the federal constitution and setting up without fear of successful resistance an absolute central government at Washington. Is it not possible that this end is concealed behind the means proposed? Why should anyone suggest unconstitutional and revolutionary means, unless he has unconstitutional and revolutionary ends in view?

In the fifth article of the constitution, a method is prescribed for extending or curtailing the limits of federal authority; and heretofore that method has been pursued. Any deviation from it now would be quite as unjustifiable and far more dangerous than ever before. For it seems that even the governors of some of the southern states, where states' rights have had their citadel from the beginning, are willing to play the role of Esau.

## Republican Extravagance.

In the first ten months of the current fiscal year the revenues declined only \$11,000,000, which is far less than last year's surplus to date, while the expenditures increased by \$66,000,000. The government can pay as it goes and have a big pile ahead at the end of the year, but no resources, and no thrift on the part of the people can stand the drain which the Republican congress is making on both.—St. Louis Republic.

The Sixtieth congress at its first session has appropriated more money than any of its predecessors. It has made appropriations which it knows the revenues will not cover. Outside of this field of activity it has been the pre-eminent "do-nothing" congress.

In passing the billion mark the appropriations under the Cannon rules go \$85,000,000 above the highest previous Republican record. But what's \$85,000,000 among friends of the Cannon rules when other people pay the money?

Republican members of the house who began by opposing the Aldrich-Vreeland makeshift and were converted by Mr. Speaker Cannon's pork barrel will now have plenty of opportunities to explain it all to their constituents.

## A Serious Charge.

Too little attention has been paid to a very important matter which was broached in the United States senate by Foraker and Bailey. Mr. Foraker declared his belief on information that an arrangement had been made between the department of justice and the railroads by which the latter are to be allowed to violate the commodity clause of the anti-railroad law indefinitely without prosecutions being started.

Commenting on this, Senator Bailey said: "That the senator from Ohio is right seems apparent from the fact that violations of the law continue with impunity and no prosecutions have been instituted." Mr. Bailey asserted that the president "could be and ought to be impeached," and to this proposition there was no reply from the Republican side. But will he be impeached? Or, is he totally immune from congressional interference?

A Kentucky contemporary refers to the faith that Mr. Bryan not only will be nominated, but elected, as a faith that moves mountains. It may move mountains, but it is not likely to carry Mr. Bryan's election.

## AFTERNOON DRESSES



A simple dress of gray crepeoline is shown in the first illustration. The skirt has four small flat plaits each side both front and back, stitched down part way. The blouse is of spotted muslin with small round yoke and elbow bands of lace. The over-bodice is of flit lace, with bretelles composed of tucked crepeoline. The scarf is of Aubergine soft silk. The sash is of gray ribbon. Materials required: 6 yards 46 inches wide, 2 yards flit lace 18 inches wide, 3 yards spotted muslin.

The second is in Saxe blue fine cashmere. The skirt is plain and slightly trained, with three rows of stitching worked at the top of the hem. The bodice opens in front to show a vest of embroidered silk and lace over tucked silk muslin. A handsome jeweled button is used to fasten the silk vest. The revers are faced with embroidered silk. The telescope sleeves are finished below the elbow with puffs of silk muslin. Materials required: 7 yards 46 inches wide, 1 yard silk, 3/4 yard lace, 1 1/4 yard silk muslin.

No. 3 is orchid mauve face cloth, the skirt is trimmed with silk passementerie and plain silk braid. The cross-over bodice is trimmed to match the skirt; the short sleeves turn up with deep revers, trimmed with passementerie, frills of lace falling over the close-fitting sleeves of piece lace, with mitten cuffs, vest of tucked chiffon with very deep lace collar. Materials required: 7 yards 46 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard piece lace, 2 1/4 yards lace 6 inches deep, about 10 yards passementerie, and 10 yards plain braid, 6 yards sateen.

## COLLARETTE TO MATCH HAT.

Gives Dressy Effect to Plain Cloth or Silk Costume.

One of the newest fancies of fashion is the collarette, or ruff, fastened in the back with long ends of ribbon, which hang down the back. This is the latest suggestion in the way of boas or neckpieces for wear out of doors. The collarette is a large ruff made of plaited ribbon, chiffon, net, etc., and quite high and full—much like a Pierrot collar. At the back there is a large rosette of ribbon to fasten it and from beneath the rosette the ribbons hang quite a distance down the back. Frequently there is a rosette at the back of the hat to match that on the collar. The collarette and hat should, in fact, be in accord, and if they are so they will give quite a dressy effect to a plain cloth or silk costume. For instance, with a dark blue suit a shaded blue collarette and a shaded blue hat having the same tones might be used. With a gray suit an orange and white boa and a straw color and white hat might give a touch of gaiety.

## Longer Skirts for Little Girls.

This fashion of putting little girls into frocks that scarcely cover them came into vogue last year, and literally deformed their children who became the victims of it. This year the loose frocks are all about a full knee in length, and some still longer. In addition to the blouses and tunics there are many aprons, or pinafores, frock forms, a supply of which will keep the healthy romper looking fresh at all hours of the day, at a comparatively small outlay of labor or money.—Harper's Bazar.

## BECOMING TO MANY.



Here is a model much favored in the display of spring and summer hats; it is one becoming to most faces, therefore its popularity. At the same time it carries style as well as beauty in its construction. Feathers and hat may be of one tone or they may be of harmonizing shades.

## Practical Laundry Bags.

Attractive and practical laundry bags are made up from the common brown crash combined with cretonne, the latter preferably in tapestry designs. The upper parts—two-thirds—will be of the crash and the bottom of cretonne.

The tops have the hoop finish, and the soiled articles can be released from the bottom, so that such a bag is extremely handy.

Waste paper baskets to match may be bought which are made to fold. For vacation use, I am sure these accessories would prove very useful.

## Watery Eyes.

To strengthen the eyes to prevent watering there is a lotion made of five grains each of sulphate of zinc and powdered alum to a gill of distilled water, or that which has been boiled and cooled. This should be bottled and shaken until the powders are dissolved. Then it must be strained through paper to take out any particles. The eyes may be bathed with this at night and once or twice during the day.

## CHANGING FASHIONS A WORRY.

Strain on Pulse in Constant Effort to Keep in Style.

These days of ever-changing fashions are troublous ones for femininity. An abyss of restless modernity separates them—even more than does a century—from the peaceful times when garments were for many years cut upon the same patterns and varied mainly in their adaptation to the length and fullness of the wearer's purse. "The petticoat of Sarcenet, with broad black lace flounce printed on the bottom and before; the flowered satin and plain satin-laced, with rich lace at the bottom," as the case might be, descended from mother to daughter unaltered even in the looping of the train or the trimming of the bodice or the ruff.

To-day, even with a closet full of good clothes left over from last year, the girl in moderate circumstances regards it as necessary spring and fall either to get new things or to overhaul what she has—and frequently the latter process costs more in the end than the former. It is not always wise economy to spend much on ordinary clothes, as the result is seldom good; it requires the exercise of some judgment to recognize what it will pay to alter—and many a girl prides herself on her economy who really is extravagant.

The wisest plan, when one is not wealthy, is to buy good things and then to wear them as they are without worrying as to whether they are exactly on the same pattern as one's neighbor's. Every woman is entitled to a style of her own and need not be as anxious as American women usually are to be precisely like every one else.

## "Bridge" Frocks.

It is now quite the fashion to dub all the good looking frocks that are not intended for balls and dinners as bridge frocks. The name is often misused.

Women who never play bridge wear the frocks by that name. We used to say "restaurant gown," and that name was amusingly used by women who rarely dined or supped out of their own houses.

The bridge frock, so called, is any kind of a gown that you may wear to a wedding, or an afternoon tea, or an informal dinner, or a party, if you do not wear your gowns low at the neck. The name has jumped into popularity. Just as the men who never studied beyond the three R's wear college bands around their hats and girls who have never been on board a yacht wear the marine symbols on their sleeves, so women who do not know king from ace speak familiarly of their "bridge" frocks.

Trimming with Ball Fringe. The upholstery department is furnishing a good many of our clothes just now. Its cretonnes are cut into coats; its tablecloths are made into skirts; its lace curtains are used for tunics, and now its cotton ball fringe is the popular trimming on linen and cotton suits and frocks.

Many of the top coats of linen depend upon this trimming for their only elaboration. The little balls are attached to a selvedge of braid and run on the edge of collars, revers and sleeves.

On cotton frocks such as gingham and voile and galates this little white or ecru ball fringe is also used, although it is not as pretty on a tub frock as on a top coat.

## A Word About Coats.

Coats show a greater variety of style, and vary in length from the short hip jacket to the seven-eighths length. The tendency in all models is to slope away below the bust line, and have the back perceptibly longer than the front. Such coats are of all kinds of material, from plain wash linen to broadcloth and silk.